

III. On September 13th, 1908, 8 female parasites were confined separately in small gelatine capsules, each with a single healthy puparium; of *Phormia regina* (Meigen); apparent oviposition was observed in each case. As a result, on October 1st, 1908, from one of the host puparia, there appeared 2 males and 8 females of the parasite. Other emergences did not occur. The parasite attacks *Phormia regina* in confinement.

IV. On September 27th, 1908, 12 virgin females of *brevicornis*, reared separately from puparia of *Phormia regina* and in no instance accessible to males, were confined separately, each in a small gelatine capsule with a single known healthy puparium of the *Phormia*; on September 29th at 11:30 A. M., in three cases females were observed ovipositing; on October 15th, 1908, the progeny of two of the virgin females emerged as follows—17 males (Accession No. 40260, parent and 40261, male progeny) and 15 males (Accession No. 40262 parent and 40263, male progeny). Other emergences did not occur, but in three instances the larvae of the parasites were found in the host puparia, all dying, however. Hence, this parasite is parthenogenetic.

The foregoing experiments unfortunately could not be extended and they merely indicate parthenogenesis (unverified) and the readiness with which this parasite attacks its various hosts in confinement.

(To be continued.)

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THE REDISCOVERY OF *GLUTOPS SINGULARIS* BURGESS.—This interesting fly was described by Edward Burgess in the Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, Vol. XIX, p. 322, pl. 1, figs. 2, a, b, c, d, 1878. It was collected by Dr. George Dimmock at Springfield, Mass., about 1872 near the United States army, a section of the city now entirely built over, as are the surroundings for a long distance beyond; it is therefore doubtful if it will again be found near the type locality. The Burgess collection was obtained by Dr. C. V. Riley and the type of this species is now in the U. S. National Museum.

On April 18, 1909, Mr. William Reiff captured three males of this long lost species, near Purgatory Swamp, Norwood, Mass. Through the kindness of Professor William M. Wheeler one of the specimens has been placed in the New England Collection of the Boston Society of Natural History, and another will be placed in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge. Now, that the time of its appearance is known, it is to be hoped that the female will soon be obtained, and perhaps the life history of this peculiar fly discovered.

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